Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations

December 2004

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 14

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service | Service canadien de la faune
Canada

For more information on wildlife and the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), please visit the following Web sites:

National CWS Web site: www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca

Regional CWS Web sites:

Atlantic Region: www.ns.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/index.html
Québec Region: www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/faune.html
Ontario Region: www.on.ec.gc.ca/wildlife_e.html
Prairie and Northern Region: www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/index.en.html
Pacific and Yukon Region: www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/EN/Wildlife/index.shtml

HELPFUL TIP:
Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile Virus when bird-watching, hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure.

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/wnv-vwn/bio_e.html (English)
http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/wnv-vwn/bio_f.html (French)

Cover Art:

The 2004 Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp entitled "Silent Passage - Mallards" is by Canadian wildlife artist Michele Clarkson of Penetanguishene, Ontario.

Through a special partnership with Environment Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada receives the revenues from the sale of the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, purchased primarily by waterfowl hunters to validate their Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits. The conservation stamp is also sold to stamp and print collectors, as well as to people interested in contributing to habitat conservation. Through this unique partnership with Environment Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada has been able to dedicate more than $30 million since 1985 to thousands of habitat conservation projects across Canada.

For more information on Wildlife Habitat Canada, the conservation stamp and print program, please call Wildlife Habitat Canada at (613) 722-2090 (in the Ottawa region) or toll free at 1-800-669-7919. You can also obtain this information from Wildlife Habitat Canada's website at www.whc.org.

.

Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations

December 2004

Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 14

Editors:

This report was prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee, and edited by J. Bruce Pollard, Kathryn Dickson and Hélène Lévesque (CWS, National Office).

This report should be cited as:

Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee. 2004. Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations: December 2004. CWS Migr. Birds Regul. Rep. No. 14.

Comments:

Comments regarding this report, the regulation-setting process or other items relating to national migratory game bird concerns should be sent to:

Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3.

Region-specific comments should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service, at the following addresses:

Atlantic Region: 17 Waterfowl Lane, P.O. Box 6227, Sackville, NB, E4L 1G6
Québec Region: 1141 route de l'Église, P.O. Box 10100, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4H5
Ontario Region: 4905 Dufferin Street, Downsview, ON, M3H 5T4.
Prairie & Northern Region: Twin Atria No.2, 4999-98 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T6B 2X3
Pacific & Yukon Region: 5421 Robertson Road, R.R. #1, Delta, BC, V4K 3N2

Published by Authority of the
Minister of Environment
Canadian Wildlife Service

© Minister of Public Works and
Government Services Canada, 2004
Catalogue No. CW69-16/14-2004E
ISBN 0-662-39006-7
ISSN 1497-0139

Copies of this report may be obtained from:

Publications
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
cws-scf@ec.gc.ca
http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca

Table of Contents

BACKGROUND 2

ANNUAL SCHEDULE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUNTING REGULATIONS 2

BLACK DUCK HARVEST STRATEGY 3

MANAGEMENT OF OVERABUNDANT SNOW GEESE 4

PROPOSED CHANGES TO HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR THE 2005-2006 SEASON 5

Newfoundland and Labrador 5
Prince Edward Island 5
Nova Scotia 5
New Brunswick 5
Quebec 5
Ontario 6
Manitoba 6
Saskatchewan 7
Alberta 7
British Columbia 7
Nunavut 8
Northwest Territories 8
Yukon Territory 8

UPDATES TO THE MIGRATORY BIRDS REGULATIONS 8

Comprehensive Review of the Migratory Birds Regulations 8
Development of a Regulatory Adaptive Harvest Management Tool to deal with requirements for Adaptive (and other) Harvest Management Frameworks: The "Red-Yellow-Green" Concept 9
Motion-winged, spinning-winged and motorized decoys 10
Hunting from a vehicle for hunters with physical disabilities 11

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE MIGRATORY BIRDS REGULATIONS 11

Addition of a new non toxic shot 11
Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations 11

NATIONAL HARVEST SURVEY 11

AMENDMENTS TO THE NOVEMBER 2004 REPORT 12

LITERATURE CITED 12

APPENDICES 13

Appendix A. Special Conservation Measures - Proposals for 2005 - as published in Canada Gazette Part I, 18 December 2004. 13
Appendix B. Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting 16
Appendix C. 2004 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory. 19
Appendix D. Sales of Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits by Province and Territory. 20

Background

Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces three reports each year. The November report *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds, and thus provides the scientific basis for management. The December report *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* outlines the proposed changes to the annual hunting regulations, as well as other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the *Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting* (Appendix B). These two reports are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input to the development of hunting regulations in this country. The third report, *Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations in Canada*, issued in July, summarizes the hunting regulations for the upcoming hunting season.

The process for development of regulations in Canada requires that any changes be in the form of final proposals by early March of each year. That means that regulations must be set without the benefit of knowledge about the breeding conditions and production forecasts of the coming year. This does not usually present difficulties because the hunting regulations are based on trends over several years, but in some cases the results from recent harvest surveys or breeding population surveys conducted in May and June will indicate that changes in the national approach are needed to ensure conservation of migratory game birds. **In this case, the Canadian Wildlife Service will issue a bulletin updating these regulations.**

Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

The annual schedule is based on the requirement to have the annual hunting regulations made into law by early June of each year:

- Early November – The November report, containing biological information, is distributed by CWS-National Office (N.O.).
- November and December – Jurisdictions develop proposals for hunting regulations in coordination with CWS Regional Directors.
- December 13 – CWS Regions provide to CWS-N.O. the proposed changes to hunting regulations (with justifications) for the upcoming year, as well as any other information that should be included in the December report, including advance notice on items for future years. Descriptions of zone changes are sent by CWS Regions to the Surveyor General for review, approval and translation.
- Early January – CWS-N.O. distributes the December report containing the regulation proposals, to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- February 22 – Replies from consultation are due at CWS Regional Directors' offices, who then ensure distribution to the provinces and territories.
- Mid-January through mid-February – CWS Regions work with the provinces and territories to finalize the regulation proposals.
- March 10 – Final proposals, as well as the final text of the regulations and regulation summaries, are sent by CWS Regional Directors to CWS-N.O.
- April through May – CWS-N.O. undertakes the process to prepare legal documents and obtain approvals of the regulatory proposals.
- Early June – Final hunting regulations, adjusted if necessary to account for public comment, become law.
- July 15 – Hunting regulation summaries are available at Canada Post Outlets.
- End of July – CWS-N.O. finalizes the July report containing the final proposals for hunting regulations and the hunting regulation summaries.
- End of August – Regulation consolidations are available to CWS Regions.

Note to United States Readers

The annual cycle of regulation development in Canada is earlier than that in the United States. To meet the requirements of the Canadian regulatory process, proposals for hunting regulations must be finalized no later than late February each year. Canadian representatives at the summer Flyway Council meetings and other hearings are not

reporting on what is being considered, but on what has been passed into law.

Black Duck Harvest Strategy

A Canada / United States Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group has been established to make recommendations on how the two countries should approach future regulations for hunting of American Black Ducks. The group is co-chaired by the Chief of the Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Chief of the Surveys and Assessment Branch, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. An adaptive harvest management methodology is being explored. Adaptive harvest management implies an approach in which uncertainty about systems dynamics are managed under a strategy that includes learning as an explicit objective, and uses feedback from any given management cycle to improve models and decision processes for future cycles. In regulating waterfowl harvest, managers face four fundamental sources of uncertainty:

1) environmental variation - represents the temporal and geographical variation in weather and other key features of waterfowl habitats;
2) partial controllability - the ability of managers to control harvest only under certain limits. The harvest from a particular set of harvest regulations cannot be predicted with certainty because of variation in weather, timing of migration, hunter effort, and other factors;
3) partial observability - the ability to estimate key population parameters (population size, survival, productivity, etc.) only within the precision afforded by existing monitoring programs;
4) structural uncertainty - an incomplete understanding of biological processes governing population dynamics. A familiar example is the long-lasting debate about whether hunting mortality of waterfowl is additive to other sources of mortality or whether populations compensate for hunting mortality with reduced natural mortality.

Adaptive harvest management is expected to reduce uncertainty and clarify the relationship between hunting regulations, harvest, and Black Duck populations. Thus, the working group study involves the construction of several population models that address different hypotheses about factors affecting the population dynamics of Black Ducks, as well as the development of a mathematical optimization process to help guide regulatory decisions. The development of models and optimization processes are nearly completed. A final report on the feasibility of using Adaptive Harvest Management for the American Black Duck was published in August 2004 (see http://coopunit.forestry.uga.edu/blackduck/papers.html for the final version of the report). Following publication of this report, representatives from the Canadian Wildlife Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agreed to work towards the implementation of an international Black Duck harvest strategy based on AHM.

A scientific team based in the Georgia Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit developed the population models. Model sets were first separated into four production and four survival sub-models for a total of 16 different models. The four factors identified as having a potential impact on Black Duck Populations were: a) under the production sub-models: (1) competition with Mallards, and (2) breeding habitat changes; b) under the survival sub-models: (3) compensatory or additive hunting mortality, and (4) wintering habitat changes. Population models that included breeding and wintering habitat changes were relatively ineffective compared to the other models. Therefore, the current focus is only on the four models using Mallard (competition or not) and Harvest (compensatory or additive mortality) factors.

Among the key components the working group believes which are important are: the division of the Black Duck population into breeding, wintering, and harvest area-based management units; the combination of several data sources such as the CWS helicopter survey plots with linear fixed-wing aircraft survey transects; devising the best ways to eventually integrate habitat information; and the integration of data relative to the eastern Mallard population. The solution of these technical issues will require extension of the existing methodologies for adaptive resource management. Initially, population models used in AHM will allow for one breeding population and two harvest areas (Canada and the U.S.), density dependence or no density dependence, a Mallard effect on Black Ducks and no Mallard effect on Black Ducks. These initial models are based on a population index derived from the CWS helicopter survey plot data. CWS will be responsible for allocating the black duck harvest to accommodate differences among Canadian harvest areas by allowing regulations to vary by area (based on historical trends of the source populations for each area), while aiming to attain specified overall harvest

rates at the Canadian level.

The Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group intends to keep the appropriate regulatory consultation bodies in Canada and United Sates informed of progress as we move toward implementation of adaptive harvest management for Black Ducks. These bodies will also be informed if alternative strategic frameworks for Black Duck hunting regulations come under consideration.

Progress on the adaptive management study can be found on the following Web site: http://coopunit.forestry.uga.edu/blackduck/

Management of Overabundant Snow Geese

Issue

The rapid growth of most Snow Goose populations is of great concern. Assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of Mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and of Greater Snow Geese were completed by working groups of Canadian and American scientists. Their analyses are contained in the comprehensive reports entitled "*Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*" (Batt 1997) and "*The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*" (Batt 1998). The working groups concluded that the primary causes of the increase of Snow Goose populations were human induced. Improved nutrition from agricultural practices and safety in refuges has resulted in increased survival and reproductive rates of Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the vegetation communities on which they and other species rely at staging areas and on the breeding grounds. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity, nitrogen dynamics and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities, which in all likelihood will not be restored. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support breeding geese and other companion species are limited in extent and some areas are likely to become inhospitable for decades. Increasing crop damage is also an important consequence of the growing Snow Goose populations.

Regulation

Several management actions are being undertaken concurrently to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. One action involves increasing the mortality rate of Snow Geese by two to three times the rate achieved prior to the introduction of habitat conservation measures. Beginning in 1999 an amendment to the Migratory Birds Regulations created special conservation measures during which hunters were encouraged to take overabundant species for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use special methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The 1999 and 2000 regulations applied in selected areas of Québec and Manitoba. Beginning in spring 2001, special conservation measures were also implemented in Saskatchewan and Nunavut. The dates and locations where special conservation measures were implemented were determined through consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and local communities.

Evaluation

Evaluation plans are being implemented to track progress toward the goals of reduced population growth and, ultimately, recovery by plant communities. For example, across the Arctic in 2004, over 14,000 Lesser Snow Geese and 13,000 Ross's Geese were banded as part of a program to monitor white goose survival rates and harvest characteristics. Since 1997, more than 45,000 Snow and Ross Geese have been banded to assist in meeting these research and management objectives (D. Caswell, pers. comm.).

The special conservation measures appear to have been successful in increasing harvest rates for Greater Snow Geese. The estimated harvest rates of adults (based on regular-season harvest in Canada and the U.S., and including the special conservation seasons which are in effect in Canada only) ranged from 10 to 15% in each year since 1998/99. These are much higher than the rates achieved during 1985-1997 (average harvest rate of 6%), a period of rapid population growth, and similar to harvest rates during 1975-1984 (11%) when the population was relatively small and stable (G. Gauthier, Laval University, unpubl.).

For Lesser Snow Geese, continental harvest has increased since hunting regulations were liberalized beginning in 1999. However, preliminary estimates of the adult survival rates remain high.

Proposal for 2005

For 2005, it is proposed that the special measures be maintained in Québec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut. A minor change to the season dates are proposed for Québec. There

is also a proposal for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, to permit the use of decoys representing white phase snow geese (white adults and pale gray young) when using electronic snow goose calls. This would apply when seasons were only open for white geese (i.e., only during spring seasons). No changes are proposed for Nunavut in 2005.

These proposals were described and distributed in the November 2004 Report on the Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada. In addition, they were published in the Canada Gazette, Part 1, on 18 December 2004. The 30-day period for public comment will end on 17 January 2005. See Appendix A for the proposed changes.

Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations for the 2005-2006 Season

CWS and the provinces and territories have jointly developed the regulatory proposals presented here. Other proposals consistent with these may be sent to the appropriate CWS Regional Director by any interested organization or individual. To facilitate the comparison of changes proposed in this text with current regulations, the summaries of the 2004 *Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations* are included in Appendix C.

Newfoundland and Labrador

American Eider

Harvest restrictions were first introduced in 1997 to address a perceived decline of Northern Common Eiders over-wintering in Newfoundland, and to protect the relatively small number of American Eiders that bred in insular Newfoundland. Since then, significant resources have been directed towards assessing the status of Eider ducks in the north-west Atlantic. Results suggest that the population of Northern Common Eider that over-winters in eastern North America is stable to increasing, and more abundant than previous assessments suggested. American Common Eiders that breed along the north coast of Newfoundland have shown strong growth, while numbers breeding along the north-east and south coasts of Newfoundland remain small.

It is proposed that February Eider duck bag restriction implemented in 1997 be removed and the inclusive daily bay and possession limit of 6 and 12 sea ducks (eiders, long-tail ducks and scoters), respectively, be reinstated. Demographic models suggest that increased harvest level expected from this change will not negatively impact populations. Harvest will be monitored through the Canadian Wildlife Service's Migratory Birds National Harvest Survey. Also, the number of wintering eiders will be monitored at regular intervals and monitoring of local breeding number will continue.

Prince Edward Island

No changes are proposed except minor date adjustments to avoid Sunday openings or closings. Waterfowler Heritage Day is proposed for 17 September.

Nova Scotia

No changes are proposed except minor date adjustments to avoid Sunday openings or closings. Waterfowler Heritage Day is proposed for 24 September.

New Brunswick

No changes are proposed except minor date adjustments to avoid Sunday openings or closings. Waterfowler Heritage Day is proposed for 17 September.

Quebec

Canada goose

It is proposed to modify the early Canada Goose season in District C, D and E. Hunting would be authorized on farmlands only, starting September 1, and running until the opening of the general waterfowl hunting season, which occurs on the third Saturday of September. In order to respect the 107 hunting days limit set by the law, the hunting season will end on December 16. Moving these 6 days of hunting will have no impact on the Canada Goose hunt because there is almost no hunting activity in these regions in late December.

No-hunting zones

The Canadian Wildlife Service will continue to review the status of certain no-hunting zones in Québec. At the time of initial designation, the zones were intended to provide waterfowl with a resting area, to protect certain species or to consolidate the protection of some areas. However, changes in the number of hunters, the status of certain populations which have now

become more abundant, as well as the multitude of municipal regulations limiting the use of firearms, have led CWS to review their status. It is proposed to abolish the no-hunting zone of Boischâtel.

Ontario

Canada Goose

Regulations in Ontario seek to maximize the harvest of the rapidly expanding temperate-breeding population of Canada Geese while restricting the take of the northern-breeding Southern James Bay Population (SJBP) whose numbers are presently at low but stable levels.

In the case of temperate-breeding Canada Geese, harvest has been increased through the implementation of special seasons before and after the regular waterfowl hunting season. Over the course of the past year, we examined opportunities for additional seasons and assessed the effectiveness of those presently in place. As a result of this process, we are proposing the following changes:

1) That an early season be expanded throughout all of central district (WMUs 46 – 59). Presently this area has the greatest rate of increase in goose breeding density, and a concomitant rise in nuisance and damage complaints.

2) That the January special season in Southern District be discontinued and the days applied to the end of the regular waterfowl hunting season in late December and early January. Hunter success was generally very low in mid-January, probably because cold conditions and snow cover limited the movement of the geese.

3) That the early season dates in WMUs 70 and 71 be adjusted to be the same as those in WMUs 68 and 69. These two groups of WMUs share common boundaries on either the Bay of Quinte or the Trent River. Having the same early season dates will reduce confusion and facilitate enforcement.

Limiting SJBP harvest has mostly been accomplished by restricting the bag in areas used by these geese during migration. One area with such a restriction is composed for WMUs 23 -32 in Northern District where the bag is limited to 3 from the usual 5. We are proposing that the limit be raised to 5 for WMU 32 as it is at the western edge of the migration corridor and most of it is covered by the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve where hunting is not permitted.

We have examined the potential impacts of all of the proposed regulation changes on SJBP harvest. Banding data suggest that any increase in harvest would be minimal.

Sunday Hunting in Southern District

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources is examining the possibility of re-instituting Sunday hunting throughout Southern District. If this was to occur, it would be desirable that the Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations be harmonized as much as possible with the Provincial Small Game Hunting Regulations. Major changes would involve elimination of late special seasons for Canada Geese and earlier season closing to compensate for the added Sunday hunting days. Implications for SJBP Canada Goose and American Black Duck harvest would have to be examined.

Manitoba

Canada Goose (Eastern Prairie Population)

A delayed spring in northern Manitoba in 2004 resulted in a drastic reduction in productivity in Eastern Prairie Population (EPP) geese nesting in the Hudson Bay Lowlands. EPP geese migrate through the Interlake region of Manitoba and represent between 50 and 70 percent of the harvest of Canada geese in the region. Manitoba alone is responsible for 25% to 35% of the harvest of this population in the Mississippi Flyway. Band recovery information indicates the key harvest areas for EPP geese in Manitoba are Game Hunting Areas (GHAs) 25B, 25A and 25, which combined account for >70% of all EPP recoveries in Manitoba. Of this harvest, non-resident non-Canadian (NRNC) hunters account for more than 50% of the harvest of EPP geese in the Interlake region.

An International Management Plan for EPP geese calls for a 25 percent reduction in harvest when the population falls to low triggering levels or there is a bust in production; the 2004 spring caused just such a reduction in production. Other jurisdictions implemented restrictions for the 2004 fall season but because of the requirements of the regulatory process in Canada, restrictions could not be implemented in time for the 2004 fall season. The EPP Management Plan allows for Manitoba to react the year following a bust in production.

Season recommendations for the 2005-2006 include:

1) Residents of Canada

a) Increase the area of restriction from the South Interlake Goose Management Area (SIGMA) only in 2004 to include all of GHA 25B in 2005

b) Allow a bag limit of 5 CAGO/day from September 8 (general season opening date) until September 25 inclusive in all provincial GHAs, the bag limit then reverts to 3 CAGO/day in GHA 25B only, beginning September 26 for duration of general season (November 30)

2) Non Resident of Canada (NRNC)

a) Increase the area of restriction from GHA 25B only in 2004 to GHA 25, 25A & 25B in 2005

b) Allow a bag limit of 3 CAGO/day in GHAs 25, 25A & 25B

c) Extend morning-only hunting for NRNC hunters to the dates September 26 to October 14 inclusive in GHAs 25, 25A, 25B, 33, 34A & 35A in 2005. Dates for morning-only hunting for NRNC hunters in GHAs 13A, 14, 14A, Part 16, 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 20, 21A, 23A and the remainder of Game Bird Hunting Zone (GBHZ) 4 (that is, exclusive of GHAs 25, 25A, 25B, 33, 34A & 35) will be from September 26 to October 7 inclusive in 2005.

Saskatchewan

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2005-2006 season.

Alberta

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2005-2006 season.

British Columbia

Canvasback, Northern Pintails, Harlequin Ducks and Goldeneyes

It is proposed that the current restrictive regulations on Canvasback, Northern Pintails, Harlequin Ducks and goldeneyes be maintained.

Ducks, Coot, and Snipe Season, Snow and Ross' Geese Season, and Greater White-fronted Goose Season

In Hunting District 1 and 2 minor date adjustments will be made to the regular hunting season to provide for traditional weekend openings. For Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5, and for Snow and Ross's Geese only, the proposed seasons are: October 8, 2005 to January 2, 2006 and February 21 to March 10, 2006.

Pacific Population of Western Canada Goose

In Hunting Districts 1 and 2 minor date adjustments will be made to the regular hunting season to provide for traditional weekend openings. Over the last few years, a number of strategies including the introduction of multiple hunting seasons ("split seasons") have been implemented in the southern part of the province to increase the harvest of resident Canada Geese. It is proposed that the current opening and closing dates for each split season be maintained in Management Districts 1 and 8. Adjustment of the opening and/or closing dates for each split season are proposed in Management Districts 2 and 3.

District No. 2:

For Provincial Management Units 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive; 2-9, 2-10 and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive:
October 8, 2005 to January 20, 2006

For Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18 and 2-19 only:
September 10 to September 18, 2005
October 8 to November 27, 2005
December 17, 2005 to January 2, 2006
February 11 to March 10, 2006

For Provincial Management Unit 2-11 only:
September 10 to December 23, 2005

District No. 3:

For Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, 3-26 to 3-29 inclusive, 3-36 and 3-37 only:
September 10 to September 20, 2005
October 1 to December 23, 2005
March 1 to March 10, 2006

Waterfowler Heritage Days

For Hunting District 1

Waterfowler Heritage Days for Ducks, Snow and Ross's Geese are proposed for October 1 and 2. Waterfowler Heritage Days for Canada Goose only are proposed for September 10 and 11 for Management Units 1-1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-5 and 1-6 only, and for October 1 and 2 for Management Units 1-3, and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive.

For Hunting District 2

Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for October 1 and 2 for Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive for Ducks and Canada Geese only, and additionally, in Management Unit 2-4 and 2-5 only, for Snow and Ross's Goose. Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 3 and 4 for Management

Unit 2-11, for Ducks and Canada Goose only.

For Hunting District 3
Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 3 and 4.

For Hunting District 4
Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 3 and 4.

For Hunting District 5
Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 10 and 11.

For Hunting District 6
Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 17 and 18 for Provincial Management Units 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 only.

For Hunting District 8
Waterfowler Heritage Days are proposed for September 3 and 4.

Band-tailed Pigeon

It is proposed that the current restrictive regulations on Band-tailed Pigeon be maintained.

Nunavut

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2005-2006 season.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2005-2006 season.

Yukon Territory

No regulatory changes are proposed for the 2005-2006 season.

Updates to the Migratory Birds Regulations

Comprehensive Review of the Migratory Birds Regulations

Although the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually with regard to hunting seasons and bag limits, there are also changes needed to the main text of the regulations, to reflect recent amendments to the *Migratory Birds Convention* and other issues that have arisen. In addition, because of their relatively long history, the regulations suffer from having been amended on numerous occasions. The text needs an overhaul to consolidate and clarify its content. It is also proposed to amalgamate the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations (that also exist under the authority of the Migratory Bird Convention Act) with the Migratory Bird Regulations, in order to use common definitions and approaches, particularly in areas such as issuing permits.

The purpose of the review process is to clarify and improve the following policy questions, which will then guide proposed changes to the regulations.

1. What is the scope of the regulations, including the species covered, and to what area does the regulation apply?
2. How is the situation of aboriginal people reflected in accordance with co-management agreements and the revised Migratory Birds Convention?
3. How is the incidental take of migratory birds and nests addressed?
4. What is the approach towards alien species of migratory birds?
5. What are updated approaches for management of hunting (e.g. structured management with thresholds and triggers, no wastage)?
6. How is the management of authorized activities (see attached table), under permit, accomplished?

These are the main topics now under consideration through the comprehensive review of the Migratory Birds Regulations. Additional smaller issues or changes are also being examined.

On the issue of permitting (item 6 above), CWS has prepared an amendment to Section 4 in response to a request from the Joint Standing Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations. The committee identified the need to indicate in general terms the types of conditions which may be imposed in a permit because currently the text of the regulations only indicates that the "Minister may issue with such conditions as he considers reasonable, any permit referred to in Schedule II". The proposed new text is:

4. (1) The Minister may issue any permit referred to in Schedule II, and may set out in the permit conditions respecting

(a) the species of migratory birds, the periods and the areas;
(b) the husbandry, release, scaring, capture, killing or disposal of migratory birds; or
(c) any other matter for the conservation of migratory birds.

This change is not expected to have a major impact on current permits being issued but should

help in providing a clearer framework for permittees in the long term. The proposed amendment will be posted in the Canada Gazette early in 2005.

For more information, please contact Hélène Lévesque, Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3.

Permit topics	Changes under consideration	Reasons
All permits	• Specify and clarify permit conditions	• Increase fairness and coherence
Salvage	• Remove permit requirements for people who temporarily possess birds for compassionate, sanitary, and similar reasons as long as the birds are delivered to designated authorities	• Permit simplification, more practical
New Permits	• New permits for educational, rehabilitation, and zoo purposes	• Conformity to provisions of revised *Migratory Birds Convention*
Feeding of migratory birds that can be hunted	• Define conditions when migratory game birds may be fed, consistent with the conservation principles of the *Migratory Birds Convention*	• Tighten prohibition against baiting for hunting, while avoiding excessive permit issuance in areas where hunting is not permitted

Development of a Regulatory Adaptive Harvest Management Tool to deal with requirements for Adaptive (and other) Harvest Management Frameworks: The "Red-Yellow-Green" Concept

Introduction:

The Canadian Wildlife Service is considering, when possible and appropriate, to implement harvest management systems that specify or identify in advance what management decision will be taken in what situation. Such systems have the potential to make the reason and specifics of regulatory changes more easily understandable and predictable for users. They imply that detailed consultations are conducted on the overall approach, on the specifics of harvest regime implementation, and on how changes are triggered. Consultation is then followed by several years of implementation without the need for extensive annual reviews. In some cases these systems may have the added advantage of allowing for learning about the effects of hunting regulations on population dynamics by limiting the number of variables introduced in the system. Adaptive Harvest Management is an example of such a concept.

At the moment, the Black Duck Adaptive Harvest Management Framework (see the section *Black Duck Harvest Strategy*) is being discussed for possible implementation in eastern Canada. In order to be implemented efficiently, this new approach would benefit from being supported by an updated regulatory regime that recognizes the inherent characteristics of the adaptive harvest management framework.

"Red-Yellow-Green": a regulatory alternative for particular cases:

Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) and other such management frameworks require that predetermined harvest regimes be implemented when a trigger is reached. However, implementing regulatory changes, in this case in response to system triggers, requires standard consultations normally taking place over a period of at least 6-8 months. This delay is too long to implement AHM and other frameworks efficiently as the triggers are usually derived from breeding survey results, with the planned change in harvest regime ideally to begin with the hunting season which follows immediately, often within the next several months. In this context, a regulatory alternative that would allow for a faster turnaround time while still meeting the consultation requirements of the

federal government would be more appropriate.

Proposed Process

The concept of "red-yellow-green" is derived from the system used to prevent forest fires. The system defines regulatory regimes for each predetermined forest state. The "red" regime is enforced when the forest is very dry. It is a restrictive regime under which it can be prohibited to have fires anywhere in the forest, or even to camp. The "yellow" regime is moderately restrictive with camping and campfires allowed, but only in campgrounds, while the "green" places no unusual restrictions on camping or campfires. In this system, predetermined triggers (such as specific measures of dryness) direct the change from one regime to another. Users are made aware of the regulatory regime in force by signs posted on access roads.

A similar system is being contemplated for hunting regulations, where the harvest frameworks call for consistent harvest regime changes in response to information indicative of the state of the harvested population. In this context, consultations would need to take place in order to verify acceptance of the system and of the specific harvest packages for each regime. Once such a comprehensive regulatory framework is in place, regulatory changes would likely not be necessary for several years. However, when changes to the packages, regimes or triggers are needed, consultations would be undertaken again.

Practical implementation within the framework of Migratory Bird Regulations could be achieved by amending the Regulations to include delineation of the new system of triggers and predetermined regimes, with reference to a schedule where specific details would be recorded. The schedule would include:

- The species to which a specific harvest framework applies.
- The number and nature of the regimes of the framework (note there could be two or more harvest regimes, e.g., liberal, restricted, etc.).
- The specific packages for each harvest regime by province or other relevant unit (e.g., the combination of bag limits and season dates to be implemented in an attempt to achieve a liberal harvest regime).
- The triggers that command the change from one harvest regime to another.

Another option would be to refer to a specific Framework document (e.g. Black Duck Adaptive Harvest Management Framework) that would in itself identify the species, harvest regimes and triggers; leaving only the need for packages to be described in the schedule. This option would be possible if the document can be used as a "Standard", implying that it contains adequate details and is readily accessible.

Another important practical question is how to notify the hunters as to which harvest regime is in force for the coming season, given that under these preset conditions, triggered changes may be declared on shorter notice than provided for by the current annual review of hunting regulations. It is envisioned that hunters would continue to receive a "Summary" of the hunting regulations when purchasing the Migratory Bird Hunting Permit. If the trigger data were available at the time of printing of the Summary, the regime in force and the detailed package would be described. If the trigger data were not available at the time of printing, all regimes with their packages would be listed with a note on how to find out which regime is in force (e.g., through local newspapers before the opening date).

If you have comments on this potential regulatory tool or related aspects, please contact the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Motion-winged, spinning-winged and motorized decoys

Spinning-winged decoys (SWD's) and the like are increasingly popular for waterfowl hunting, and there are many reports of their ability to significantly increase hunter success. The Canadian Wildlife Service conducted a study in the fall of 2001, and 2002, to evaluate hunter success while using SWD's. This research confirmed the generally positive effect on hunter success also observed in the U.S. The CWS study indicated that when using a SWD in addition to conventional decoys during marsh hunts, mallards were almost twice as likely to fly within gun range (<40m), the kill rate of mallards was increased five times, and the crippling rate of mallards was reduced by 38% compared to using conventional decoys alone. The SWD's effect on mallards were even greater in field hunting situations: mallards were more than six times as likely to fly within gun range, the kill rate increased 33 times, and the crippling rate was reduced by 55%. The final results of this study are published in the winter 2004 issue of the Wildlife Society Bulletin (Caswell and Caswell 2004).

While CWS is aware of a potential for an increase in individual hunting success, there is no information from harvest or field surveys that indicate a conservation concern related to augmented hunting pressure on waterfowl in Canada. This is particularly true in a context of the diminishing migratory bird hunting activity observed

over the last several decades. Additionally, it is possible, but unknown, if hunters having more success by using SWD's will reach a daily bag limit more quickly and spend less time in the field hunting, or if use of these devices will maintain the interest of a hunter population with low recruitment in younger age groups (Boyd *et al.* 2002).

Migratory bird harvest will continue to be monitored by the National Harvest Survey and be complemented by banding data and field information. Updates to bag limits and season dates continue to be the primary tools used to maintain harvest at sustainable levels. Currently, there is no conservation reason to specifically monitor SWD use, or to address this use in regulations.

For more information, please contact Hélène Lévesque, Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3.

Hunting from a vehicle for hunters with physical disabilities

The Field and Stream Association for Manitobans with Disabilities has contacted the Canadian Wildlife Service requesting that an amendment to the Migratory Birds Regulations be considered to allow the use of a vehicle while hunting migratory birds. The association reported that the provincial hunting regulations in Manitoba had been modified to allow a permanently disabled hunter to discharge a firearm from a stationary vehicle while hunting for big game.

Enquiring about other provincial approaches, CWS found that the question of hunting by persons with disabilities is a complex situation that is being handled differently in different provincial jurisdictions. In some instances the discharge of a firearm from a vehicle is considered to be strictly a safety issue and it has therefore been prohibited for all persons. In many cases, however, provincial authorities provide an exception either through administrative procedures and/or through regulations. In those instances, the province has usually developed an approach to identify who is eligible.

Preliminary considerations suggest that if a change were to be made to the Migratory Birds Regulations, the amended text would refer to exemptions for hunters with physical disabilities provided by the provincial jurisdictions where they exist. One area of concern for CWS that would need to be addressed is related to measures for the retrieval of game birds that need to be accounted for in this particular context.

This change to the Migratory Birds Regulations will be considered as part of the regulations comprehensive overhaul in relation to changes regarding hunting (see above).

If you have any comments, please contact Hélène Lévesque, Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Other Amendments to the Migratory Birds Regulations

Addition of a new non toxic shot

It is proposed that the *Migratory Birds Regulations* and the *Wildlife Area Regulations* be amended in the coming year to authorize the possession and use of a new non-toxic shot, called "tungsten-bronze-iron shot", recently approved by CWS for hunting migratory game birds.

Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations

It is proposed that the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations be modified this year to abolish the Migratory Bird Sanctuary located in Montmagny, Québec.

National Harvest Survey

Since 1967 the National Harvest Survey has been used to provide wildlife managers with data on harvest and hunting activity of migratory game bird species in Canada. Two large-scale surveys are run annually: the Questionnaire Survey and the Wing and Tail Survey or Species Composition Survey. For more information about the National Harvest Survey, consult our web site at www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/nwrc-cnrf/migb/01_1_4_e.cfm.

Sales figures for the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (MGBHP) are also available from the web site. MGBHP sales stabilized in 2003 at 174,794, an increase of 1 % over 2002. Most noticeable changes in sales were an increase of 7% in Saskatchewan and declines of 6% and 13% in Nova-Scotia and British-Columbia, respectively. Since 1979, sales had been declining at an average annual rate of 4%. Specific causes for this decline are unknown.

We encourage you to ask questions or make comments about our surveys, including occasional surveys such as the spring Snow Goose hunt surveys or Murre / sea duck surveys, by contacting your regional CWS Office or by sending an email to this address: nhs_inquiries@ec.gc.ca.

Amendments to the November 2004 Report

There was an error in Appendix A in the printed copies of the recently distributed November Report on the Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada. The tables for Manitoba and Saskatchewan do not accurately reflect the proposal to make changes in decoy color that can be used during special conservation seasons. The correct information is found in Appendix A of this report and in the electronic version of the November Status Report, which can be found at: (http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/birds/status/index_e.cfm).

Literature Cited

Batt, B. D. J. (ed.). 1997. Arctic Ecosystems in peril: report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario.

Batt, B. D. J. (ed.). 1998. The Greater Snow Goose: report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario.

Boyd, H., Lévesque H. and K.M. Dickson. 2002. Changes in reported waterfowl hunting activity and kill in Canada and the United States, 1985-1998. Canadian Wildlife Service Occas. Paper No. 107, 24pp.

Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee. 2004. Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada: November 2004. CWS Migr. Birds Regul. Rep. No. 13.

Caswell, J. H. and F. D. Caswell. 2004. Vulnerability of mallards to hunting with a spinning-wing decoy in Manitoba. Wildl. Soc. Bull. 32

Appendices

Appendix A. Special Conservation Measures - Proposals for 2005 - as published in Canada Gazette Part 1, 18 December 2004.

For 2005, it is proposed that special conservation measures be maintained in Québec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut. Minor changes to the dates in Québec are proposed, as shown below. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, decoys that represent both white and blue phase, and juvenile snow geese, will be permitted to improve hunter success when using electronic calls. This will only be in force during the period when white goose only can be hunted and will allow hunters to use sets of decoys that mimic family groups while using snow goose call recordings. In Nunavut, the regulation is unchanged from last year.

MEASURES IN QUÉBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES
(MINOR DATE CHANGES)

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District A	May 1 to June 30 and September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls (*d*) (*f*)
2.	District B	September 17 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (*d*) (*f*)
3.	District C and D	April 1 to May 31 (*a*), September 6 to September 16 (*a*) and September 17 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (*d*) (*f*)
4.	District E	April 1 to May 31 (*a*), September 6 to September 16 (*a*) and September 17 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (*d*)(*f*) and bait or bait crop area (*e*)
5.	District F,G,H,I	April 1 to May 31 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) September 6 to September 23(*a*) and September 24 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (*d*)(*f*) and bait or bait crop area (*e*)
6.	District J	September 24 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (*d*)(*f*)

(*a*) Hunting is allowed only on farmland.

(*b*) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route #132 between Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap St-Ignace municipality.

(*c*) In District G, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1 000 m north of highway no. 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route #132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.

(*d*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(e) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.
(f) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded bird calls, the decoys must represent white-phase Snow geese.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES (DECOY COLOUR CHANGE)

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Zone 1	April 1 to May 31 and August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*)
2.	Zone 2	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*)
3.	Zone 3	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*)
4.	Zone 4	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(b) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white or blue phase Snow Geese.

MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES (DECOY COLOUR CHANGE)

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	East of 106° W Longitude	April 1 to May 31	Recorded bird calls (*a*)
2.	West of 106° W Longitude	April 1 to April 30	Recorded bird calls (*a*)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(b) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white or blue phase Snow Geese.

MEASURES IN NUNAVUT CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES
(NO CHANGES)

Item	Column 1 Area	Column 2 Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Column 3 Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1 - June 7	Recorded bird calls *(a)*(*b*)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(b) If using decoys when hunting with recorded bird calls, decoys must be white.

Appendix B. Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting

(Revised June 1999, updated December 2001).

A. Description of Regulations

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* are part of the regulations respecting the protection of migratory birds in general, as mandated by the *Migratory Birds Convention* (MBC). According to the *MBC Act, 1994*, the Governor in Council may make regulations providing for:

1. The periods during which, or the geographic areas in which, migratory birds may be killed.
2. The species and number of migratory game birds that a person may kill in any period when doing so is permitted by the regulation.
3. The manner in which migratory game birds may be killed and the equipment that may be used.
4. The periods in each year during which a person may have in possession migratory game birds killed during the season when the taking of such birds was legal, and the number of birds that may be possessed.

This document deals with these four aspects of regulation, although the *Migratory Birds Regulations* deal with other areas as well.

B. Guiding Principles

Guiding principles for migratory bird hunting regulations include those laid out in the Guidelines for Wildlife Policy in Canada as approved by the Wildlife Ministers at the Wildlife Ministers Conference, 30 September 1982. In particular, the most relevant principles are:

1. The maintenance of viable natural wildlife stocks always takes precedence over their use.
2. Canadians are temporary custodians, not the owners, of their wildlife heritage.
3. Canadians are free to enjoy and use wildlife in Canada, subject to laws aimed at securing its sustainable enjoyment and use.
4. The cost of management essential to preserving viable populations of wildlife should be borne by all Canadians; special management measures required to permit intensive uses should be supported by the users.
5. Wildlife has intrinsic, social and economic values, but wildlife sometimes causes problems that require management.
6. Conservation of wildlife relies upon a well-informed public.

C. Objectives of the Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations

1. To provide an opportunity for Canadians to hunt migratory game birds, by establishing hunting seasons. Guidelines for hunting regulations are described in Section D. Briefly, regulations should be based on a number of features specific to the geographic area under consideration. Factors such as the timing of arrival and departure of migrating birds, the status of local breeding populations, fledging of local broods and completion of the moult of successfully breeding females, and other special issues such as the status of species, should be used to determine the most effective hunting regulations. Sometimes regulations may need to be based on the species of highest conservation concern.
2. To manage the take of migratory game birds at levels compatible with the species ability to sustain healthy populations consistent with the available habitat throughout their range.
3. To conserve the genetic diversity within migratory game bird populations.
4. To provide hunting opportunity in various parts of Canada within the limits imposed by the abundance, migration, and distribution patterns of migratory bird populations, and with due respect for the traditional

use of the migratory game bird resource in Canada.

5. To limit the accidental killing of a migratory game bird species requiring protection because of poor population status, where there is a reasonable possibility that a hunter might confuse that species with another for which there is an open season.

6. To assist, at times and in specific locations, in the prevention of damage to natural habitat or depredation of agricultural crops by migratory game birds.

D. Guidelines for the Regulations on Migratory Game Bird Hunting

1. Regulations shall be established according to the requirements of the *Migratory Birds Convention* and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994.

2. Regulations shall address the Principles of Section B and the Objectives of Section C.

3. Unless needs dictate otherwise, hunting regulations will be changed as little as possible from year to year.

4. Regulations should be simple and readily enforceable.

5. Where a conflict arises between allocation of harvest among jurisdictions and the conservation of migratory game bird populations, the conservation objective shall take precedence.

6. When uncertainty exists about the status of a migratory game bird population, a precautionary approach will be taken in establishing sustainable hunting regulations.

7. Hunting regulations may not discriminate among Canadian hunters based on their province or territory of residence. This guideline does not preclude recognition of aboriginal rights.

8. Regulations should be consistent in jurisdictions where important concentration areas for staging waterfowl straddle borders.

9. Where possible, regional, national and international harvest strategies will be developed among management agencies that share populations. Regulations will be designed to meet mutual targets for harvest, harvest rate or population size.

10. Specific regulation changes will be developed through a process of co-management and public consultation with other interested groups and individuals.

11. Hunting regulations should be consistent with terms of agreements in aboriginal land claim settlements.

E. Regulatory Process

Regulations may be established each year in one of two ways; selection of a regulatory package from a pre-established set of possible packages, or through an annual regulatory consultation process.

Pre-established sets of regulatory alternatives:
Regulatory alternatives may be pre-established according to the guidelines outlined in section D, with the selection made in any year based on a predetermined set of conditions. For example, a set of three regulatory packages with decreasing harvest rates could be described; liberal, moderate and restrictive. The criteria for annual selection among the alternatives could be based on the results of population surveys. This method would reduce the time required to conduct the usual annual process, simplify the implementation of multi-jurisdictional harvest strategies, and increase the predictability of regulations.

Annual regulatory process:
The Minister of the Environment must be in a position to proceed with any changes to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* for the upcoming hunting season by the second Monday in June. To ensure that the regulations are made with the best possible advice, a broad process of consultation must be carried out. Reports produced as part of this process may be obtained from Regional Directors, Environmental Conservation, or the Director, Wildlife Conservation Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service.

1. The Canadian Wildlife Service, national office, issues a status report on migratory game bird populations at the beginning of November. This report describes the biological information available to determine the status of each population.

2. Regional officials (biologists and management) of the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial and territorial wildlife officials will consult with non-government organizations and interested individuals on issues related to hunting regulations for the coming season. To ensure that all parties have access to the best possible biological information, the November status report may be used as an aid.

3. The initial suggestions for regulation changes will be developed through regional consultation processes. These processes may vary among regions, but should include active participation by provincial and territorial wildlife agencies, wildlife co-management boards and affected stakeholders. The changes, with rationale and predicted effect (Section F) are described in a regulation report issued at the end of December from the national office. This report allows inter-regional and international consideration of proposed changes.

4. Public and organizational comments on the proposals outlined in the December report should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, or the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service.

5. Final regulation proposals, incorporating input from the consultations, are submitted from the Regional Directors of Environmental Conservation to the Director General, Canadian Wildlife Service, by the end of March.

6. The regulation proposals are moved, by the national office, through the process for consideration by the government beginning in June.

7. Population surveys are carried out throughout the year. From time to time these surveys may show an unexpected change in migratory game bird populations that require a sudden revision to the national regulation proposals.

8. The final regulations, as approved by the Governor-in-Council and the Special Committee of Council, are described in a report which is distributed to all involved parties. Each purchaser of a migratory game bird hunting permit receives a summary of the regulations for that province.

F. Items to Be Addressed in Regulatory Proposals

Proposals to change migratory game bird hunting regulations should address the following questions:

1. What is the goal of the regulatory change?

2. How does the change address the Objectives and Guidelines set out in this document?

3. What is the predicted effect of the proposal? An analysis based on existing data sources should be included.

4. How will the actual effect of the regulatory change be measured?

The proposals should be as concise as possible, while still including the required elements. A simplified rationale would apply for regulations that carry out previously negotiated harvest strategies and agreements.

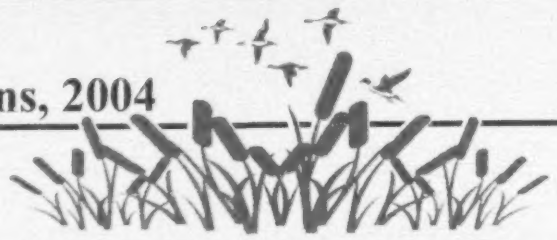
Appendix C. 2004 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory.

(following pages; also available on the CWS national Web site at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/reg/index_E.cfm.))

Environment Canada / Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service / Service canadien de la faune

Newfoundland and Labrador

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

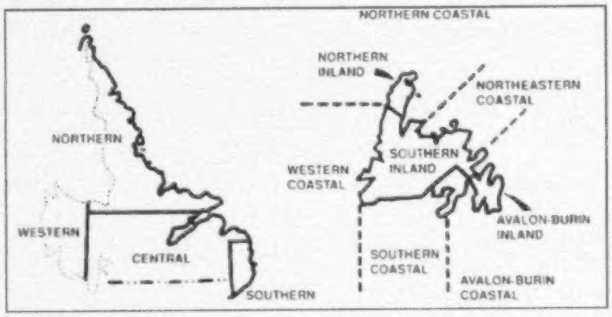
The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 1201
Lewisporte, Newfoundland
A0G 3A0
Tel.: (709) 535-0601
Fax: (709) 535-2743

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions. The season length and bag limit restrictions implemented in 1998 for eiders, Long-tailed Ducks (Oldsquaw or hounds), scoters, and mergansers remain in effect.

Reminder: it is illegal to hunt Migratory Birds, including Sea Ducks, from a power boat unless the motor is not in operation and all forward progress of the boat has ceased. This regulation does not apply to persons hunting Murres (Turrs).

Waterfowl and Snipe Hunting Zones



"Coastal" refers to that portion of the coast lying within 100 metres of the mean ordinary high-water mark, including the coastal portions of offshore islands and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

Attention murre (turr) hunters: In the 2004-05 season, **all** hunters must purchase and be in possession of a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and Habitat Conservation Stamp while hunting murres (turrs). Season length and bag limits for hunting murres remain in effect. The non-toxic shot regulation described below does not apply to murres/turrs.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, murres (turrs), and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to the Canadian Wildlife Service office, your local RCMP detachment, or Crime Stoppers (1-800-363-8477).

OPEN SEASONS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Oldsquaw*, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters), geese, and snipe	Oldsquaw*, eiders, and scoters
All Coastal Zones	Third Saturday of September to second Saturday of December	Fourth Saturday of November to the last day of February
All Inland Zones	Third Saturday of September to second Saturday of December	No open season

* Oldsquaw ducks are now referred to as Long-tailed Ducks.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Oldsquaw*, Harlequin ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Mergansers	Oldsquaw*, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Snipe
Daily bags	6 (a)	6	6 (c)	5	10
Possession	12(b)	12	12(d)	10	20

(a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks.
(c) After the first Monday in February not more than three may be eiders.
(d) After the first Monday in February not more than six may be eiders.
* Oldsquaw ducks are now referred to as Long-tailed Ducks.

OPEN SEASONS IN LABRADOR **(No open season for Harlequin Ducks)**

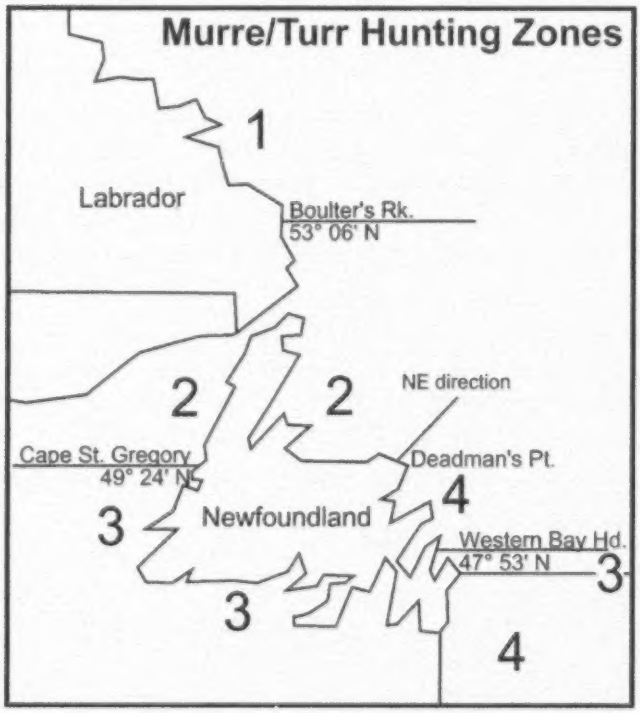
Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks and eiders), geese and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	Last Saturday in September to second Saturday in January
Western Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Second Saturday in September to third Saturday in December	Fourth Saturday in November to last day of February
Central Labrador Zone	First Saturday in September to second Saturday in December	Last Saturday in October to last Saturday in November and first Saturday in January to last day of February

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Mergansers, scoters, and eiders	Geese	Snipe
Daily bags	6	6(a)	5	10
Possession	12	12(b)	10	20

(a) After the first Monday in February not more than three may be eiders.
(b) After the first Monday in February not more than six may be eiders.

NOTE:
Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.



OPEN SEASONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Area	Murres
Zone No. 1	September 1 to December 16
Zone No. 2	October 9 to January 22
Zone No. 3	November 25 to March 10
Zone No. 4	November 1 to January 8 February 2 to March 10

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Limits	Murres
Daily Bags	20
Possession	40

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick
E4L 1G6
Tel.: (506) 364-5032
Fax: (506) 364-5062

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For more information about the non-toxic shot regulation, visit our website at http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

CRIME STOPPERS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has joined forces with Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds, or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-566-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), snipe, and geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	September 18	First Monday of October to second Saturday of December	Last Monday in September to second Saturday in December

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10	16	20

(a) Not more than four may be Mallards, Mallard–American Black Duck hybrids, or American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than eight may be Mallards, Mallard–American Black Duck hybrids, or American Black Ducks.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service | Service canadien de la faune

Nova Scotia

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
5th Floor, Queen's Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-1188
Fax: (902) 426-4457

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is prohibited. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to the CWS office, your local RCMP detachment, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources 1-800-565-2224, or Crime Stoppers 1-800-422-8477.

OPEN SEASONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Additional seasons for Common and Red-breasted mergansers	Additional seasons for Oldsquaw**, eiders, and scoters in coastal waters only	Additional seasons for scaup, goldeneyes, and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodcock and snipe
Zone No. 1*	Sept. 25	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	No additional season	No additional season	No additional season	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 25	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 7 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7 (in coastal waters only)	Oct. 1 to Oct. 7 and Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 25	Oct. 8 to Dec. 31	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	No additional season	Jan. 1 to Jan. 7	Oct. 8 to Jan. 15	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30

* "Zone No. 1" means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings, and Annapolis;
"Zone No. 2" means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, and Richmond, except the area described under Zone 3; and
"Zone No. 3" means Bras d'Or Lake and all waters draining into Bras d'Or Lake including waters on the lake side of the highway bridge on Great Bras d'Or at Seal Islands (Highway No. 105), at St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet (Highway No. 4), and at Bras d'Or on St. Andrews Channel (Highway No. 105).

** Oldsquaw ducks are now referred to as Long-tailed Ducks.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Oldsquaw, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Oldsquaw, eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	5	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10	10	16	20

(a) Not more than four may be American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than eight may be American Black Ducks.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada | Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service | Service canadien de la faune

New Brunswick

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information regarding fines, general prohibitions, permitted methods of hunting and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, description of hunting zones, and other regulations, you may contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick
E4L 1G6
Tel.: (506) 364-5032
Fax: (506) 364-5062

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as the 1:00 P.M. closure for Tabusintac and Tracadie lagoons, the requirement to use a dog while hunting woodcock during September, etc.

Hunting Zones

Zone No.1
Saint John County south of No. 1 Highway and west of Saint John Harbour, that part of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, and the Grand Manan Islands and Campobello Island, except the following area, which is closed to hunting: the area in the Bay of Fundy known as The Wolves, including the surrounding waters.

Zone No. 2
The remainder of the Province of New Brunswick, except the following, which are closed to hunting: the estuary of the Tabusintac River, Bathurst Basin and most of Bathurst Harbour (two islands remain open and signs have been posted to indicate their locations), and the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

CRIME STOPPERS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has joined forces with New Brunswick Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds, or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, and snipe	Additional season for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw*, eiders and scoters in coastal waters only	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	September 18	October 15 to January 3	February 1 to February 26	September 15 to November 30
Zone No. 2	September 18	October 1 to December 18	No additional season	September 15 to November 30

* Oldsquaw ducks are now referred to as Long-tailed Ducks.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw*, Harlequin Ducks, eiders, and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Oldsquaw,* eiders, and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)	6(c)	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	12(d)	10	16	20

(a) Not more than three may be American Black Ducks.
(b) Not more than six may be American Black Ducks.
(c) Not more than four may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 25, not more than four eiders may be taken daily.
(d) Not more than eight may be scoters and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 25, not more than eight eiders may be possessed.
* Oldsquaw ducks are now referred to as Long-tailed Ducks.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Summary

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.*

*In Quebec, these signs also identify no-hunting zones.

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the retrieval of birds, description of hunting districts and non-hunting areas, contact:

Canadian Wildlife Service
1141, route de l'Église
P.O. Box 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5
Tel.: 1 800 463-4311
Fax: (418) 649-6475
URL: www.qc.ec.gc.ca/faune/faune.html

A provincial hunting permit for small game is required to hunt migratory birds in Quebec. While hunting, it is obligatory for hunters to carry their permits with them. Hunters interested in the possibility of participating in a conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2004-2005 federal permits.

Non-residents of Canada hunting woodcock have a lower daily bag limit than Canadian hunters.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used in Quebec for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

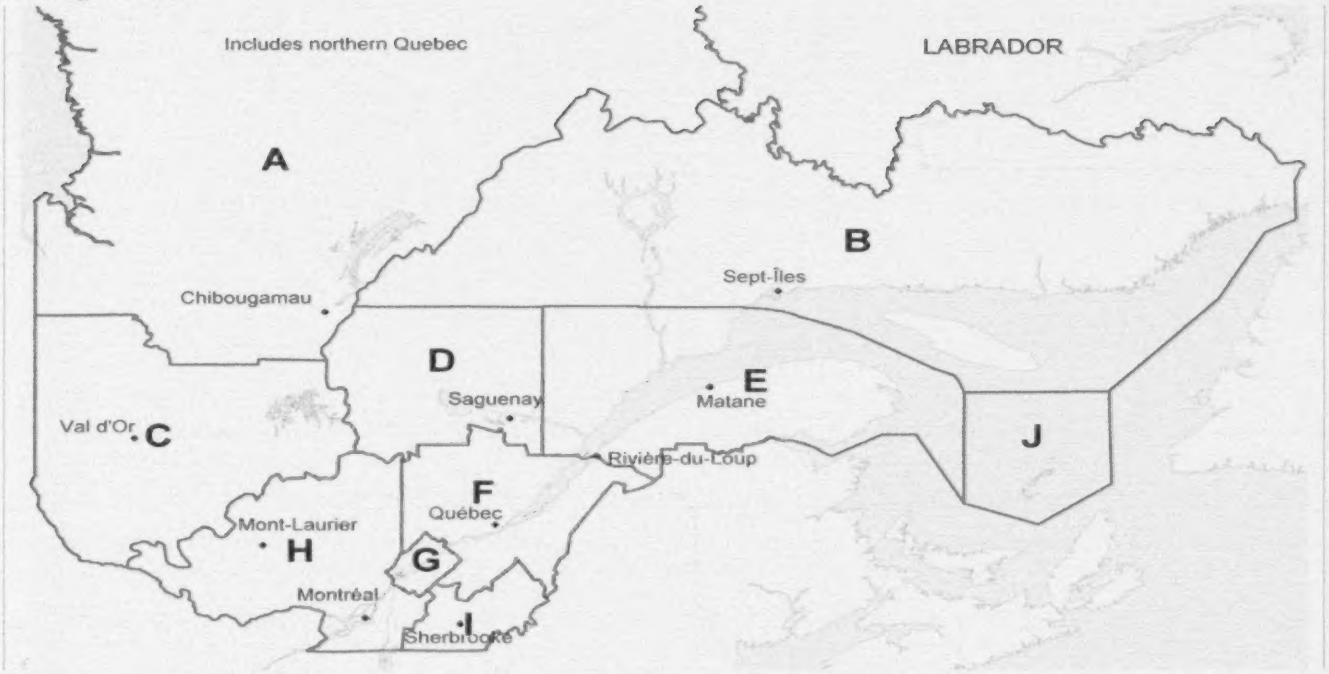
NOTE: Waterfowler Heritage Day is September 11 for districts B, C, D and E; September 18 for districts F, G, H, I and J. The opening hunting date for ducks is September 18 for districts B, C, D and E; September 25 for districts F, G, H, I, and J. Hunting Canada Geese is allowed in farmland in district E from September 6 to September 17. In district G, the prohibition against hunting Canada Geese between routes #132 and 138 is abolished. The non-hunting areas of Saint-Denis de Kamouraska, lac Boivin, lac Roxton, Parc Safari and Sainte-Barbe have been abolished.

OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks or rails**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, woodcock and snipe WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin, and Long-tailed Ducks*), geese (other than Canada and Snow geese) and snipe	Canada Geese	Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks*	Coots and Gallinules	Woodcock
A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10
B	Sept. 11	Sept. 18 to Dec. 26	Sept. 18 to Dec. 26	Oct. 1 to Jan. 14(b)	No open season	Sept. 11 to Dec. 22
C, D and E	Sept. 11	Sept. 18 to Dec. 26(c)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 17(a) Sept. 18 to Dec. 21	Sept. 18 to Dec. 26	No open season	Sept. 18 to Dec. 26
F, G, H, and I	Sept. 18(d)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 26(c)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 24(a) Sept. 25 to Dec. 21	Sept. 25 to Dec. 26	Sept. 25 to Dec. 26	Sept. 18 to Dec. 26
J	Sept. 18	Sept. 25 to Dec. 26	Sept. 25 to Dec. 26	Nov. 1 to Feb. 14	No open season	Sept. 25 to Dec. 26

(a) In Districts C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, hunting for Canada Geese is allowed only on farmland.
(b) In District B along the North Shore west of the Natashquan River, the hunting seasons for eiders and Long-tailed Ducks are from October 1 to October 24 inclusive and from November 15 to February 5 inclusive.
(c) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's and Common Goldeneyes closes on October 21 in Provincial Hunting Zone # 21 and 100 metres beyond this zone. In District F, the hunting season for Barrow's and Common Goldeneyes closes on October 21 between Pointe Jureux (St. Irénée) and Gros Cap à l'Aigle (St. Fidèle) from routes 362 and 138 to 2 kilometres within Provincial Hunting Zone # 21.
(d) In Districts F, G, H and I, hunting for Coots and Gallinules is allowed during Waterfowler Heritage Day.
* Oldsquaw ducks are now referred to as Long-tailed Ducks.

Hunting Districts



BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and Gallinules	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bags	6(a)(b)(c)(d)(f)	5(f)	20(f)	4(f)	8(e)(f)	10(f)
Possession	12(a)(b)(c)(d)	10	60	8	16	20

(a) Not more than four Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession of eight in Districts A, B, C, D, E, F, and J.
(b) Not more than two Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in Districts G, H, and I. Between November 1 and December 26, not more than four Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession of eight in Districts G, H, and I (only lying east of Gatineau River).
(c) Not more than two Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of four in Districts A, B, C, D, E, and J.
(d) Not more than one Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of two in Districts F, G, H, and I.
(e) For non-residents of Canada, not more than four woodcock may be taken daily.
(f) Not more than three birds in total may be taken on Waterfowler Heritage Day. The additional species restrictions described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) continue to apply within this limit.

The Migratory Birds Regulations also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted **only** during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details. Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2004–2005 federal permits.

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	May 1 to June 30 and September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls(e)(g)
District B	September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(e)(g)
Districts C and D	April 1 to May 31(a), September 6 to September 17(a), and September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(e)(g)
District E	April 1 to May 31(a), September 6 to September 17(a), and September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(e)(g) and bait or bait crop area(f)
Districts F, G, H, I	April 1 to May 31(a)(b)(c), September 6 to September 24(a)(d), and September 25 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(e)(g) and bait or bait crop area(f)
District J	September 25 to December 26	Recorded bird calls(e)(g)

(a) Hunting is allowed only on farmland.
(b) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route #132 between Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap St-Ignace municipality.
(c) In District G, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1000 metres north of highway No. 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route #132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.
(d) In District G, north of Route #138 and south of Route #132, hunting is allowed only on farmland.
(e) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(f) Hunting with bait and hunting in a bait crop area are permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.
(g) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded Snow Goose calls, the decoys must represent white-phase Snow Geese.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 5050, 867 Lakeshore Road
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6
(905) 336-6410

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

Note that hunting restrictions have been put in place for the Wolfe Island area to address concerns over the declining use of this area by waterfowl. As a result, hunting will be permitted in the Wolfe Island area only when hunters are on the island, on the shore, in the shoreline marsh, or on a dock within 20 metres of the shore.

Hunting Districts

1. **Hudson – James Bay District**
means that part of the Province of Ontario comprising Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, and the portions of Wildlife Management Units 1D, 25, and 26 lying east of longitude 83°45′ and north of latitude 51°.

2. **Northern District**
Wildlife Management Unit 1C, those parts of 1D, 25, and 26 lying west of longitude 83°45′ and south of latitude 51°, and Wildlife Management Units 2–24, 27–41, and 45.

3. **Central District**
Wildlife Management Units 42–44, and 46–59.

4. **Southern District**
Wildlife Management Units 60A and 61–95.

OPEN SEASONS IN ONTARIO (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), Common Moorhens, American Coots, Common Snipe, Geese (other than Canada Geese)	Canada Geese*	Woodcock
1. Hudson – James Bay District	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15
2. Northern District	Sept. 10 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15
3. Central District	Sept. 18 to Dec. 20	Sept. 7 to Dec. 20(a) Sept. 18 to Dec. 20(b)	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20
4. Southern District	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20(i)	Sept. 7 to Sept. 17(c)(i) and Sept. 11 to Dec. 27(d)(i) and Sept. 25 to Dec. 30(e)(i) and Nov. 1 to Jan. 5(f)(i) and Jan. 15 to Jan. 22(g)(i) and Feb. 21 to Feb. 28(h)(i)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20(i)

(a) In Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 inclusive.
(b) In Wildlife Management Units 46 to 59 inclusive.
(c) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 61, 70, 71 inclusive, 72A (excluding the Township of Haldimand), 72B to 89 inclusive, 90 (excluding the Township of South Walsingham, which includes Long Point), and 91 to 95 inclusive.
(d) In Wildlife Management Units 62, 63 (excluding any part of Renfrew County other than the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan), 64 to 69 inclusive.
(e) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 61, 70 to 93 inclusive, and 95.
(f) In Wildlife Management Unit 94.
(g) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 61, 62, 63 (excluding any part of Renfrew County other than the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan), 64, 65 (excluding the United Counties of Prescott and Russell), 66 to 93 inclusive.
(h) In Wildlife Management Units 60A, 61, 62, 63 (excluding any part of Renfrew County other than the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan), 64, 65 (excluding the United Counties of Prescott and Russell), 66 to 71 inclusive, 72A (excluding the Township of Haldimand), 72B to 89 inclusive, 90 (excluding the Township of South Walsingham, which includes Long Point), and 91 to 93 inclusive.
(i) No person shall hunt migratory birds on the following Sundays during the hunting season in the Southern District: from September 12 to December 26 inclusive, and January 16, and February 20. These Sunday exclusions do not apply, and Sunday hunting is permitted, in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the Township of Haldimand in the County of Northumberland, and in that portion in Southern District of the County of Renfrew, other than the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan. Sunday exclusions do not apply to falconers who may hunt only ducks on Sundays from September 26 to December 19 inclusive.

* See below for simplified presentation of Canada Goose Regulations for Southern District.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Geese* (other than Snow Geese) and Brant	Snow Geese	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), American Coots, Common Snipe and Common Moorhens	Woodcock
Daily bags	6(a)(b)(c)	5(d)(e)(f)(g)	10	10	8
Possession	12(a)(b)(c)	10(d)(e)(f)(g)	40	20	16

(a) Not more than one Black Duck may be taken daily and not more than two Black Ducks may be possessed in Central and Southern Districts and not more than two Black Ducks may be taken daily and not more than four Black Ducks may be possessed in Hudson–James Bay and Northern Districts.
(b) Not more than four Canvasbacks may be taken daily and not more than eight Canvasbacks may be possessed.
(c) Not more than four Redheads may be taken daily and not more than eight Redheads may be possessed.
(d) Not more than three Canada Geese may be taken daily and not more than 10 Canada Geese may be possessed in that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 1D in Hudson–James Bay District, and in Wildlife Management Units 23 to 32 inclusive and 37 to 41 inclusive from September 10 to December 15 inclusive.
(e) Not more than two Canada Geese may be taken daily and not more than four Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from November 1 to January 5 inclusive.
(f) Not more than three Canada Geese may be taken daily and not more than 10 Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86 inclusive and 93 from September 25 to October 31 inclusive.
(g) Three additional Canada Geese may be taken daily and fourteen additional Canada Geese may be possessed in Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 60A, 61, 70, 71, 72A (excluding the Township of Haldimand), 72B to 89 inclusive, 90 (excluding the Township of South Walsingham, which includes Long Point) and 91 to 95 inclusive from September 7 to September 17 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 62, 63 (excluding any part of Renfrew County other than the Township of Raglan), 64 to 69 inclusive from September 11 to September 24 inclusive, in Wildlife Management Units 60A to 62 inclusive, 63 (excluding any part of Renfrew County other than the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan), 64, 65 (excluding the United Counties of Prescott and Russell), 66 to 93 inclusive from January 15 to January 22 inclusive, and Wildlife Management Units 60A to 62 inclusive, 63 (excluding any part of Renfrew County other than the Township of Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan), 64, 65 (excluding the United Counties of Prescott and Russell), 66 to 71 inclusive, 72A (excluding the Township of Haldimand), 72B to 89 inclusive, 90 (excluding the township of South Walsingham, which includes Long Point), and 91 to 93 inclusive from February 21 to February 28 inclusive.

* See below for simplified presentation of Canada Goose Regulations for Southern District.

SUMMARY OF CANADA GOOSE REGULATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ONTARIO

Daily Limit	8	8	3	5	5	5	2	8	8
Poss. Limit	24	24	10	10	10	10	4	24	24
Start	7 Sept.	11 Sept.	25 Sept.	1 Nov.	25 Sept.	25 Sept.	1 Nov.	15 Jan.	21 Feb.
Close	17 Sept.	24 Sept.	31 Oct.	30 Dec.	27 Dec.	30 Dec.	5 Jan.	22 Jan.	28 Feb.
WMU									
60A	X					X		X	X
61	X					X		X	X
62		X			X			X	X
63		Except part of Renfrew Co.			Except part of Renfrew Co.			Except part of Renfrew Co.	Except part of Renfrew Co.
64A		X			X			X	X
64B		X			X			X	X
65		X			X			Except Prescott-Russell	Except Prescott-Russell
66		X			X			X	X
67		X			X			X	X
68		X			X			X	X
69		X			X			X	X
70	X					X		X	X
71	X					X		X	X
72A	Except Haldimand					X		X	Except Haldimand
72B	X					X		X	X
73	X					X		X	X
74	X					X		X	X
75	X					X		X	X
76	X					X		X	X
77	X					X		X	X
78	X					X		X	X
79	X					X		X	X
80	X					X		X	X
81	X					X		X	X
82	X		X	X				X	X
83	X		X	X				X	X
84	X		X	X				X	X
85	X		X	X				X	X
86	X		X	X				X	X
87	X					X		X	X
88	X					X		X	X
89	X					X		X	X
90	Except South Walsingham					X		X	Except South Walsingham
91	X					X		X	X
92	X					X		X	X
93	X		X	X				X	X
94	X						X		
95	X					X			
Season Table Footnotes	c	d	e	e	d	e	f	g	h
Limits Table Footnotes	g	g	f				e	g	g

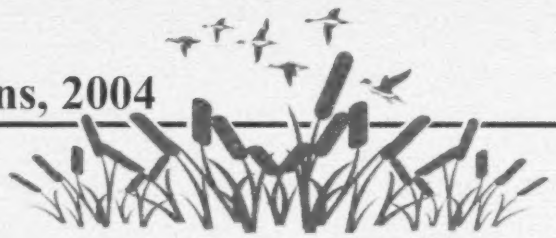
Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service
Environnement Canada – Service canadien de la faune

Manitoba

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

Game Bird Hunting Zones

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
Suite 150
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 4W2
(204) 983-5263

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, you may also take any migratory bird for which there is an open season.

OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Area	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, coots, and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow and Ross's geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Zone 1	N/A	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31(b)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31(b)
Zone 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)
Zone 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)	Sept. 27 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 20 to Nov. 30(b)
Zone 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30(b)	Sept. 27 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 20 to Nov. 30(b)

(a) In provincial Game Hunting Area (GHA) 6 and 6A only.
(b) Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, you may also take any migratory bird for which there is an open season.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese	Snow and Ross's Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	8(c)	5(e)(g)	20	5	8	10
Possession	16(b)	16(d)	15(f)(h)	80	10	16	20

(a) In Zone 4 for Residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(b) In Zone 4 for Residents, not more than eight may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(c) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than two may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(d) In Zone 4 for non-residents, not more than four may be Redheads or Canvasbacks in total.
(e) Except that in provincial GHA 25B of Zone 4, non-residents may not take more than three Canada Geese daily.
(f) Except that in provincial GHA 25B of Zone 4, non-residents may not possess more than nine Canada Geese.
(g) Except that in South Interlake Goose Management Area of Zone 4, residents and non-residents may not take more than three Canada Geese daily.
(h) Except that in South Interlake Goose Management Area of Zone 4, residents and non-residents may not possess more than nine Canada Geese.

NOTE:

The open season for hunting of geese by non-residents in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, and the Provincial Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14, 14A, all that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the North limit of township 33, Game Hunting Areas 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A, and 25 as described in Manitoba Regulation 220/86 as filed on September 25, 1986, includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from the opening date to October 8 inclusive, and on and after October 9 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

The Migratory Birds Regulations also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted **only** during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2004–2005 federal permits.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls (a)(b)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to the Snow Goose call.
(b) If decoys are used when hunting with recorded bird calls, decoys must be white.

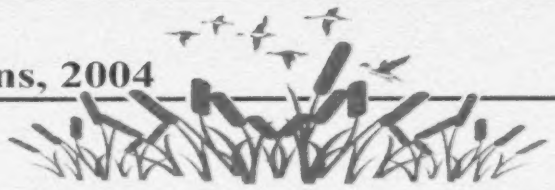
Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada / Canadian Wildlife Service
Environnement Canada / Service canadien de la faune

Saskatchewan

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

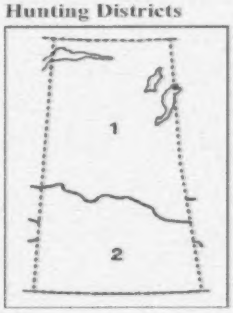
The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0X4
Tel.: (306) 975-4919

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Hunting Districts



District No. 1 (North) Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43 and 47–74 inclusive.

District No. 2 (South) Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 1–42 inclusive and 44–46 inclusive.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

Snow goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting snow geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, any migratory bird for which there is an open season may also be taken.

NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2004–2005 federal permits.

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Dark geese (Canada and White-fronted geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(d)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(d)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(b)(d)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(d)	Sept. 10 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16(c)

(a) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16 inclusive.
(b) Except White-fronted Geese; season for residents of Saskatchewan for White-fronted Geese is from September 10 to December 16 inclusive.
(c) The Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all Sandhill Crane hunting.
(d) Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, you may also take any migratory bird for which there is an open season.

NOTE:
The open season for geese for residents and non-residents of Saskatchewan in District No. 2 (South), and the Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 inclusive, and 67 to 69 inclusive, of District No. 1 (North) includes only that part of each day from one-half hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 14, inclusive, and on and after October 15 geese may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset, except east of 106 degrees west longitude, where, on and after September 1, white geese (Snow and Ross's geese) may be hunted from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Limits	Ducks	Dark geese (Canada and White-fronted geese)	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	8(c)	20	5	10	10
Possession	16(b)	16(d)	60	10	20	20

(a) Not more than three may be Northern Pintails.
(b) Not more than six may be Northern Pintails.
(c) Not more than five may be White-fronted Geese.
(d) Not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese.

Cranes
Where the Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service or the Chief Provincial Game Officer of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that Whooping Cranes may be in the Saskatchewan Sandhill Crane Management Area during the open season for Sandhill Cranes in that area, such officer may prohibit the hunting of Sandhill Cranes in that area, and thereafter no person shall hunt or kill Sandhill Cranes in that area in that year.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Environment Canada / Environnement Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service / Service canadien de la faune

Alberta

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting zones, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
4999-98 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
(780) 951-8891

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Hunting Zones

Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the Alberta Hunting Guide to ensure that they are hunting for the correct species in the correct wildlife management unit during the permitted times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to regions as presented in the Guide.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks	Snow and Ross's geese	White-fronted and Canada geese	Coots and snipe	Falconry season for ducks, coots, and snipe
Zones 1(a), 2, 3, 4, and 8*	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16
Zones 5, 6, and 7*	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23

(a) Except that Alberta Wildlife Management Unit 841 in Zone 1 has an opening date of September 15.

* **"Zone No. 1"** means that part of Alberta included in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (PWMUs) 501–506, 509–512, 514–519, 529, 530–532 and 841;
"Zone No. 2" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 344, 347, 349, 350–360, 520–528, 534–537, 539, 540, 542 and 544;
"Zone No. 3" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 200, 202–204, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260 and 500;
"Zone No. 4" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 206, 208, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336–340, 342, 346, 348, 429, 507, 508 and 936;
"Zone No. 5" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 151, 160–163, 164 and 166;
"Zone No. 6" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 152, 156, 158, 210, 212, 214, 300, 302–306, 308, 310, 312 and 314;
"Zone No. 7" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 144, 148 and 150; and
"Zone No. 8" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 316, 318, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416–418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436–442, 444–446.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	Snow and Ross's geese	White-fronted and Canada geese	Coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	20	8(c)	10	10
Possession	16(b)	60	16(d)	20	20

(a) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
(b) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
(c) Not more than five may be White-fronted Geese.
(d) Not more than 10 may be White-fronted Geese.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

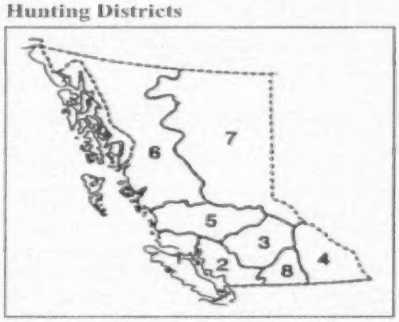
Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting districts, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre
R.R.1, 5421 Robertson Road
Delta, British Columbia V4K 3N2
(604) 940-4710

Hunting Districts



1. Provincial Management Units (PMU) 1-1 to 1-15.
2. PMU 2-2 to 2-19.
3. PMU 3-12 to 3-20 and 3-26 to 3-44.
4. PMU 4-1 to 4-9 and 4-14 to 4-40.
5. PMU 5-1 to 5-15.
6. PMU 6-1 to 6-30.
7. PMU 7-2 to 7-58.
8. PMU 8-1 to 8-15 and 8-21 to 8-26.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practise hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- To participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- Young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the Firearms Act and provincial hunting regulations;
- Participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- Mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Check your permit and provincial regulations for additional restrictions.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks, coots, and snipe	Snow and Ross's geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Sept. 11 and 12(b) Oct. 2 and 3(p)	Oct. 9 to Jan. 21	Oct. 9 to Jan. 21	Oct. 9 to Jan. 21(a) Sept. 15 to Oct. 22(b)(h) Dec. 15 to Jan. 25(b)(h) Feb. 14 to March 10(b)(h)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30	No open season
No. 2	Sept. 4 and 5(j)(r) Oct. 2 and 3(q)	Oct. 9 to Jan. 21(g)(h) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(j)	Oct. 9 to Jan. 2(d) Feb. 20 to Mar. 10(d)	Oct. 9 to Jan. 21(e) Sept. 11 to Sept. 19(f)(h) Oct. 9 to Nov. 28(f)(h) Dec. 18 to Jan. 2(f)(h) Feb. 12 to Mar. 10(f)(h) Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(e)(j)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10(h)(i)	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30(s)	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 4 and 5	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23(k) Sept. 10 to Sept. 14(l) Oct. 1 to Dec. 20(l) Feb. 20 to Mar. 10(l)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30(t)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 4	Sept. 4 and 5	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30
No. 5	Sept. 11 and 12	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 18 and 19(m)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(m) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(n)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(m) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(n)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30(m) Oct. 1 to Jan. 13(n)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	N/A	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 4 and 5	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25(o) Sept. 20 to Nov. 28(e) Dec. 20 to Jan. 5(e) Feb. 21 to March 10(e)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30

(a) Provincial Management Units 1-3, and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive, and for Canada Geese only.
(b) Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6 only, and for Canada Geese only.
(c) For Canada Geese only.
(d) Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only.
(e) Provincial Management Units 2-5 to 2-7 inclusive, 2-9, 2-10, and 2-12 to 2-17 inclusive only, and for Canada Geese only.
(f) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, and for Canada Geese only.
(g) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive.
(h) See provincial regulations for local restrictions.
(i) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.
(j) Provincial Management Unit 2-11 only.
(k) Provincial Management Units 3-12 to 3-18 inclusive, 3-30 to 3-35, and 3-38 to 3-44 inclusive for White-fronted and Canada geese, and Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, 3-26 to 3-29, 3-36 and 3-37 inclusive for White-fronted Geese only.
(l) Provincial Management Units 3-19, 3-20, and 3-26 to 3-29 , 3-36 and 3-37 inclusive and for Canada Geese only.
(m) Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive only.
(n) Provincial Management Units 6-3 and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive only.
(o) For White-fronted Geese only.
(p) For Ducks, Snow Geese and Ross's Geese only, and additionally, in Provincial Management Units 1-3, and 1-7 to 1-15 inclusive, for Canada Geese.
(q) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-10 inclusive and 2-12 to 2-19 inclusive for ducks and Canada Geese only, and additionally, in Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, for Snow Geese and Ross's Geese.
(r) For ducks and Canada Geese only.
(s) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-19 inclusive.
(t) Provincial Management Units 3-13 to 3-17 inclusive.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Coots	Snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
Daily bags	8(a)(c)(e)(k)	5(g)(i)	10	10	5	5
Possession	16(b)(d)(f)(l)	10(h)(j)	20	20	10	10

(a) Not more than four may be Northern Pintails.
(b) Not more than eight may be Northern Pintails.
(c) Not more than four may be Canvasbacks.
(d) Not more than eight may be Canvasbacks.
(e) Not more than two may be goldeneyes.
(f) Not more than four may be goldeneyes.
(g) Not more than two may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
(h) Not more than four may be Brant in Provincial Management Unit 2-4.
(i) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of five Canada Geese can be taken daily.
(j) In Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-4 inclusive, 2-8, 2-18, and 2-19 only, a total of 10 Canada Geese can be in possession daily.
(k) Not more than two may be Harlequins.
(l) Not more than four may be Harlequins.

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue, Suite 301
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 1E2
(867) 669-4730

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, you may also take any migratory bird for which there is an open season. **NOTE: Hunters interested in participating in a possible conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2004–2005 federal permits.**

OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout Nunavut	September 1 to December 10(a)

(a) Snow Goose call recordings may be used for the purpose of hunting Snow Geese, and, if decoys are also used, they must be white. While so doing, you may also take any migratory bird for which there is an open season.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25(c)(g)	8(c)(g)	15(b)(e)	5(a)(b)(e)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit(d)(h)	16(d)(h)	No limit(b)(f)	10(a)(b)(f)	No limit	No limit	20

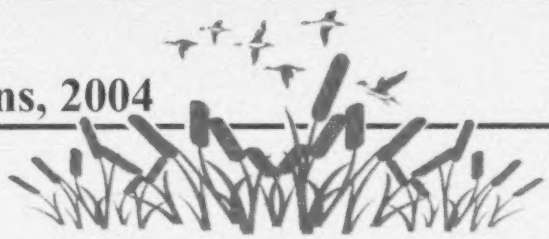
(a) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.
(b) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, not more than three Canada Geese may be taken daily, and not more than 10 may be possessed.
(c) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than two American Black Ducks.
(d) Except that on Akimiski Island and in its adjacent waters in James Bay, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than four American Black Ducks.
(e) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, five Canada Geese, and five other geese.
(f) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, 10 Canada Geese, and 10 other geese.
(g) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the daily bag limit for ducks is six, with not more than four American Black Ducks and two Blue-winged Teal.
(h) Except that on the islands in James Bay east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, or in their surrounding waters, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than eight American Black Ducks and four Blue-winged Teal.

NOTE:
No person shall hunt earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004



Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Wildlife Enforcement Coordinator
Environment Canada
5204 50th Avenue, Suite 301
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 1E2
(867) 669-4730

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots, and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	September 1 to December 10

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bags	25	8	15	5(a)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit	16	No limit	10(a)	No limit	No limit	20

(a) Except that non-residents may not take more than two White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than four.

NOTE:
No person shall hunt earlier than one-half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2004

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the need to retrieve birds, restrictions on using bait, description of hunting areas, and other restrictions on hunting, contact:

Enforcement Coordinator
Canadian Wildlife Service
91782 Alaska Highway
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5B7
(867) 667-4597

Check your permit and territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Non-toxic shot must be used in **all** areas of Canada for migratory game bird hunting except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

Canadians may be exposed to the West Nile virus when bird-watching, hunting, or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the Web site, maintained by Health Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/westnile/animals.html).

Hunting Areas

Northern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of latitude 66°.

Southern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying south of latitude 66°.

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Area	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Daily bags	8(a)	5(b)	2	0(c)	10
Possession	24(a)	15(b)	4	0(c)	30(d)

(a) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 17 additional ducks may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(b) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 10 additional geese may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(c) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 25 rails and coots may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(d) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory there is no possession limit.

NOTE:
No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263)

Appendix D. Sales of Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits by Province and Territory.

Season	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	NU	Canada[1]
1966	13,269	3,271	7,220	8,535	35,868	144,063	37,784	44,744	52,911	32,394				380,059
1967	14,863	3,094	7,883	7,739	32,491	146,493	35,620	44,651	55,892	33,195				383,032
1968	17,645	3,649	9,022	9,558	37,110	139,182	38,712	43,596	53,623	33,301				385,553
1969	19,089	3,794	8,848	10,110	39,477	134,037	41,611	45,347	53,602	32,764				389,325
1970	21,347	3,962	9,926	10,293	46,009	135,231	39,230	47,722	59,986	31,350				405,650
1971	23,460	4,513	11,381	11,146	50,276	133,563	40,960	49,448	62,902	30,225				418,237
1972	23,682	4,492	12,158	11,336	53,082	131,427	41,133	50,004	63,309	31,032				421,677
1973	27,919	4,972	15,071	12,869	57,247	141,277	41,711	51,307	67,012	33,456				452,841
1974	25,127	5,038	13,791	11,916	58,345	136,469	37,167	51,504	66,127	27,764	591	323		434,162
1975	30,115	4,963	13,990	12,930	63,768	148,670	42,846	57,723	69,191	25,918	721	485		471,320
1976	29,621	5,756	13,326	13,743	66,453	143,816	46,681	61,669	75,739	26,561	893	513		484,771
1977	36,188	6,158	15,744	14,209	72,828	156,895	46,438	60,029	82,175	28,357	902	607		520,530
1978	37,297	6,396	16,297	15,249	74,745	159,698	50,169	57,958	77,117	28,561	821	638		524,946
1979	35,490	5,888	14,098	13,409	73,209	150,224	49,344	56,174	77,021	28,263	755	584		504,459
1980	31,362	5,802	14,257	12,471	76,133	147,952	48,340	54,081	79,318	27,943	732	525		498,916
1981	31,401	5,611	14,130	12,287	75,178	141,677	46,528	42,856	66,163	28,243	764	514		465,352
1982	31,215	5,461	13,728	12,759	72,850	144,436	45,273	47,236	64,968	26,522	800	572		465,820
1983	30,977	5,898	13,468	12,758	67,700	139,569	40,443	45,383	61,742	24,170	750	474		443,332
1984	31,309	5,525	12,896	11,486	65,308	140,521	35,238	37,720	51,717	21,892	850	496		414,958
1985	25,652	5,171	10,749	10,354	60,823	130,089	31,753	36,445	44,880	18,753	713	361		375,743
1986	25,498	5,300	11,047	11,083	59,685	131,930	33,570	37,692	45,042	17,924	692	358		379,821
1987	21,080	4,959	10,299	9,897	55,124	122,472	30,207	29,930	40,122	16,259	523	391		341,263
1988	23,655	4,906	10,264	10,646	57,206	117,310	25,108	23,258	34,513	15,595	496	367		323,324
1989	24,707	4,838	10,092	9,971	54,605	114,292	23,898	22,916	34,559	14,694	420	308		315,300
1990	24,831	4,625	10,115	9,974	54,700	115,130	22,641	22,964	32,212	13,851	431	240		311,714
1991	20,738	4,209	10,104	9,997	53,739	108,802	22,122	22,414	29,399	13,601	352	300		295,777
1992	20,310	3,753	9,192	9,337	49,262	103,395	20,048	20,620	28,056	12,429	348	256		277,006
1993	20,585	3,609	8,988	9,008	47,675	95,824	19,199	19,771	26,787	11,818	327	287		263,878
1994	20,399	3,380	9,314	9,468	46,537	92,344	18,838	20,254	26,211	11,037	320	294		258,396
1995	20,231	3,479	9,176	8,674	38,955	83,720	19,630	20,554	25,747	9,855	342	318		240,681
1996	16,312	3,303	8,652	8,536	36,004	80,194	19,702	20,475	27,299	10,069	318	306		231,170
1997	14,289	3,051	7,731	7,546	31,435	72,521	18,918	20,109	26,847	10,185	278	268		213,178
1998	13,101	2,946	7,681	7,095	30,113	70,407	18,445	21,822	22,238	9,816	286	231		204,181
1999	13,111	2,671	7,410	6,821	30,124	67,077	17,433	21,685	21,415	9,314	292	231		197,584
2000	12,217	2,805	7,072	6,399	30,271	63,672	15,810	21,908	21,792	9,007	267	224	0	191,444
2001	16,998	2,416	6,645	5,975	29,138	58,458	15,038	18,387	19,527	8,185	223	251	20	181,261
2002	16,056	2,341	6,316	5,942	28,702	56,645	14,832	16,958	17,814	7,464	244	217	24	173,555
2003	15,626	2,316	5,926	6,065	29,376	56,911	15,124	18,155	18,372	6,509	234	159	12	174,794

[1] *Total permit sales from 1967 to 1972 include some sales where the province of sale was not recorded.*
Data source: J.-F. Gobeil and B. Collins (CWS).